Oh! warble to the quiet night
Some theme which doth a witch'ry breathe, Blending my voice with sweet delight, Within my breast its music wreathe.

Oh! waft it o'er the slumbering gale On breath as soft as Scraph's sights—As light as shadows o'er the vale,
When moonlight on the zephyr flies. Oh! still the winds with music's power,

And in their paths a fragrance spread Sweeter than spring's first blooming flower, Or perfume 'round the lily's bed. Oh! turn to smile ere you have breathed The last sweet tone of melody, And gaze to see the charms you've wreathed, And give one smile of joy to me. Richmond, July 17, 1847.

> For the Enquirer. LINES.

BY ESCHYLUS. Hope! hope! the phentom smile, Which beams upon the monlit ocean's face; But who forgets the blighting storms' despoil, That rot and blacken far beneath: the while Their ruin leaves no trace.

Hope! hope! the honied tastes With which the bamboo tempts the longing eye Yield! yield! thou fool, and make a free repast-Gorge to full of sweet, it is thy last, For thou must, poisoned, die.

Hope! hope! the panther's moan, By which it imitates an infant's cries,— Lures its deluded victim on alone, And springs, and fastens on its prey: a groan, A prayer, the victim dies.

Hope! hope! the glassy lake The traveller sees far in a desert land; His heart is glad, that erst with grief did break; He hastes his steps his burning thirst to slake, And finds a lake—of sand. Richmond, July 19, 1847.

MISCELLANEOUS. [From the New Orleans Delta, July 20.]

FROM MATAMORAS. The Mary Kingsland arrived yesterday from e Brazos. To her commander, Capt. Davis, we the Brazos. To her commander, Capt. Davis, we are indebted for the American Flag of the 10th There is not a word in the Flag from either the

camp of Gen. Taylor or of Gen. Wool. The Flag gives the "latest rumors," which it is unnecessary to copy, as it evidently discredits them.—
It has an article against the elevation of military men to civil stations. This is strange—for the Flag toas in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor.
The citizens of Matamoras, with the approba-

tion of Col. Davenport, the military commander, are about to memorialize the Government to establish civil tribunals in the city, similar to those at Vera Cruz and Tampico, which will supersede the present military courts, and the judicial authorities of the alcaldes.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN GREENE. At a meeting of the citizens of Greene county, held at their Court-house on the 16th inst., to take into consideration the most effectual means to obtain stock subscribed to the continuation of the Louisa Rail Road, from Gordonsville to the base of the Blue Ridge,—On motion of Thos

G. Garth, the meeting was called to order, and James F. Fink, Esq., appointed Chairman, and Thomas J. J. Eddins Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the following gentlemen, Wyatt S. Beazley, Esq., Major John B. White, Robert M. Brooking, John G. Dulaney, and Thomas G. Garth, Esqrs., were appointed by the Chair to report resolutions conrmable to the object of this meeting. The Committee retired, and in a short time re-

ported the following resolutions: 1st. That the county be divided into four parts, and that two individuals be appointed to each; that they diligently traverse their respective divisions, and as far into the adjoining counties, in waiting upon the citizens, as they may deem necessary in

obtaining subscribers.

2nd. That James F. Finks, Esq., and Major John B. White be appointed to traverse and wait on the citizens in the district below Burtonsville, and north of the Richmond road-Wyatt S. Beasley and Elisha J. Williams, Esqs., be appointed to wait on the citizens below Stephens' Shop, and Robb, John P. 1 2 south of the Richmond road—Dr. J. T. Early and
Thos. G. Garth, Esq., to wait on the citizens

Timberlake, Philip 1
Urquhart, Th. H. 1 above Stephens' Shop, and south of the Richmond road—and that Thos J. J. Eddins be especially appointed to wait on the citizens above Burtonsville and north of the Richmond road.

3d. It is further particularly requested that the committees heretofore appointed in the adjoining | Baxley, Jabez B. 1 counties, will wait upon all the citizens within Crittenden, A. J. 1 2 their power, between this and the 27th of August Chancellor, J. E. 1 2 and use their greatest efforts in obtaining | Campbell, Rob't C. 1 stock subscribed for the extension of the Louisa | Churchman, V. T. 1 Railroad, by that period.

4th. That Col. John Woolfolk be spescially ap-

pointed to visit and wait on the citizens of Rocksubscribed for the extension of the Louisa Rail Davis, John, jr. 1
Road through this county to the base of the Bine Horsley, Fred. C. 1

And that the above named gentlemen, appoint ed to wait on the citizens in their respective divi-sions, &c., will forthwith proceed to the duites assigned them, and use their utmost diligence and exertion in obtaining stock for making the road from Gordonsville to the base of the Blue Ridge, near Powell's or Simmons' Gap, and be ready make a report of their success on the 27th of August next.

Resolved, That Maj. John B. White, Robert M. Brooking and Thos. G. Garth, Esqrs., be appointed a committee to visit and wait on the prorietors of land along the lines spoken of for the Rail Read, and obtain from the owners thereof a | Crittenden, A. J. 1 relinquishment of all damages which may result | Dennis, Wm. H. 1 And further, Reserved, That holders of stock subscribed, whenever convenient, and especially on the 27th of August next, report the amount of stock obtained by them, to Capt. John N. Sorrell, Stanar Isville, who is hereby appointed an assis-

tant Secretary for the purpose of receiving and reporting the same at the several meetings. Resolved, That a Barbecue be given at State ardsville, on Friday the 27th of August next, a which time, all persons who hold stock subscribe will bring in their subscriptions, in order that may then be finally computed what amount is subscribed; and that the citizens of Greene, Or ange, Madison, Rockingham and Albemarle, who may feel interested in this route, are particularly invited to participate, whether subscribers or not and if it should not be convenient for persons

holding subscriptions to attend, they will please Resolved, That individuals composing the different committees heretofore appointed, will mee on every other Saturday at Stanardsville, and report proceedings between this and the 27th of August next, at which time our labors will be closed over our great railroad feast; when also will be finally known the amount of our stock that may be subscribed, and upon which ultimately depends the success of the extension of the railroad through Greene county to the base of

And lastly, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Rockingham pa-pers, and that the Richmond Whig and Enquirer be requested to copy.

JAMES F. FINKS, Chairman.

THOMAS J. J. EDDINS, Secretary.

A REBUKE TO DISTILLERS. The editor of the American Temperance Union thus wisely discourses: "If the friends of Temperance all around the

globe, do not lift a note of remonstrance loud and clear, and piercing asunder the joints and the marrow of every distillery in the world, they will be guilty of an outrage upon humanity compara-ble only to that of those who are guilty themselves of the sacrilegious action. For we hold that no man can stand by and keep his peace at an outrage upon society, without being particeps criminis, especially when by bold and decided remonstrance he may put a stop to the continuance. SIXTY MILLIONS of bushels of breadstuffs annually consumed, aye worse than consumed-converted into intoxicating poison by the distillers and brewers of Great Britain, while SEVEN MILLIONS of the poor are starving for bread! What a tale of the 19th century to be handed down to future generations! We say, let every seems of suffer-ing, starvation and death, be brought under the distiller's eye. Let all the bodies of the slain be laid at his door; and if he will cart in grain and cart out whiskey, let it be over the bodies of the dead. We would have gaunt famine haunting him by night and by day; and the bones of the dead and dying hung up in every part of his distillery or brew house, and a voice whispering through every crevice, "Mother, give me three grains of corn

THE ORIGIN OF WINE.

Jerusheed, the founder of Persepolis, is by Persian writers said to have been the first to who invented wine. He was immoderately ly fond of grapes, and desiring to preserve some, they were placed for this purpose in a large vessel, and lodged in a vault for future use. When the vessel was opened the grapes had fermented and their juice in this state was so acid that the king believed it must be poisonous. He had some vessels filled with it; "poison" was written as the poison was the poison was written as the poison was the poison with the poison with the poison was the poison with the poison with the poison was the poison with the poison was the poison with the poison with the poison was the poison with the poison was the poison with the poison wi

ten upon each and they were placed in his room. It happened that one of his favorite ladies was affected with a nervous headache, and the pain distracted her so much that she desired death -Observing a vessel with "poison" written on it she

freshed. Delighted with the remedy, she repeated the dose so often that the monarch's poison was all drank. He soon discovered this, and forced the lady to confess what she had done. A quantity of wine was made, and Jerusheed and all his court, drank of the new beverage-which from the circumstance that led to its discovery, is this day known in Persia by the name of Jeher-e-Kooshon, the delightful poison!

[ From the Charlottesville Jeffersonian.] UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. The Chairman of the Faculty announced (in alphabetical order) the names of the students who had distinguished themselves at the public examinations which have been held during the present session. The numbers indicate the examinations at which the student gained distinction. NAMES OF THE STUDENTS DISTINGUISHED. Intermediate and Final Examinations -- Session

1846 7. SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES. Junior Latin Class.
Adams, Edward A. 12 Cha Charles City. Scott, Hugh Roy 2 Terry, William 12 Amherst. Amherst. Senior Latin Class.
Collins, John L. 2 Lou Hansborough, G. W. 2 Warren, Edward 2 Orange. North Carolina. Junior Greek Class.
Adams, Edward A. 12 Cha Barksdale, Thomas E. 1 Charlotte. Orange. Hansborough, G. W. 2 Amherst. Fauquier. Tibbs, Willoughby 1

erry, William 12 Amherst. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES. Class of French. Charles City. Adams, Edward A. 1 Norfolk city. Wheeling. Baker, Phillip B. 1 Chaptine, William H. 1 Lee, Thomas R. 1 Norfolk city. Charlotte. Osborne, Charles R. 1 Tibbs, Willoughby 1 Fauquier. Terry, William 1 Amherst.

Class of Anglo-Saxon. Baker, Phillip B. 2 Norfolk city. Griffin, John 2 Mississippi. Steele, George G. 2 Alabama. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

Senior Class. Leigh, John Randolph 2 Halilax. Intermediate Class.
Barksdale, Thomas E. 1 Ch Charlotte. Hart, John 1 2 Leigh, John Randolph 1 Louisa. Halifax. Marshall, Charles 1 Fauquier. Scott, A. Howard 1 2 University of Broadus, John A. I Hart, John 1 2 Marshall, Charles 1 Louisa. Fauguier. Scott, A. Howard 1 Tibbs, Willoughby Hardy.

SCHOOL OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY Adams, Edward A. 1 2 Brown, Abraham B. 1 2 Charles city. Mississippi Cross, James M. 1 Franklin. Greer, Thomas B. 1 Jones, William A. Smyth. Scott, Hugh Roy 1 Warren, Edward 1 North Carolina. SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND MATE. RIA MEDICA.

Class of Chemistry. Brown, Abraham B. 1 Baker, Philip B. 1 Carter, Robert 1 Amherst. Nortolk City. Clarke. Lancaster. Crittenden, A. J. 1 2 Campbell, Robert C. 1 Bedford. Spottsylvania. Mecklenburg. Chancellor, James E. Davis, John, Jr. 1 Mecklenburg Pettus, Luther C. 1 2 Mecklenburg. Puryear, Richard R. 1 Southampton. Urquhart, Thomas H. CLASS OF MATERIA MEDICA. Baker, Philip B. 1 Norfolk City South Carolina. Baxley, Jabez B. 1 Clarke. Carter, Robert 1 Campbell, Robert C. 1 Bedford. Chancellor, James E. 1 2 Spottsylvania.

Lancaster. Mecklenburg. Davis, John, Jr. Dejarnett, Joseph S. Dennis, Wm. H. 1 Spottsylvania. Charlotte. Pendleton. Horsely, Fred. C. 1 Jeter, John W. 1 Nelson. Amelia. Hampton. Mecklenburg. Massenburg, George Pettus, Luther C. 12 Mecklenburg. Puryear, Richmond R. 1 Caroline. Westmoreland. Louisa. Urquhart, Th. H. 1 Wallace, Mathew 1 Southampton. Pocahontas.

Cumberland. Walton, Lewis J. 2 Workman, Edward E. South Carolina Withers, Edward D. 1 Campbell. MEDICINE. SCHOOL OF South Carolina Lancaster. Spousylvania. Bedford. Staunton. Clarke. Charlotte. Dennis, Wm. H. 1 Spottsylvania. Pendleton.

Mecklenburg. Nelson. Amelia Jeter, John W. 1 Minor, Lucian 1 Michie, Augustus Alabama. Albemarle. Purycar, Richard R. 1 Mecklenburg Pettus, Luther C. 1 2 Mecklenburg. Quisenbury, Wm. D. 1 Robb, John P. 1 2 Caroline. Westmoreland. Timberlake, Philip 1 Louisa. Urquiart, Thes. H. 1 Workman, Edward E. 1 South Carolina SCHOOL OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

Campbell, Rob't C. 1 Carter, Rob't 1 Clarke. Sponsylvania. Lancasier. Chancellor, J. E. 1 2 Dice, Reuben B. i Horsley, Fred. C. 1 Jeter, John W. 1 Pendleton. Amelia. Albemarle. Michie, Augustus I Minor, Lucian 1 Alabama. Mecklenburg Westmoreland Robb John P. 1 Urqubert, Thos. H. 1 Southampton.

Wallace, Mathew, 1 Workman, Edward E. 1 Pocahontas. South Carolina SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Senior Class Murry, Henry W. 1 Sharp, Charles 1 2 Norfolk City. Whitescarver, W. A. 2 Taylor. Belles-Lettres Class. Bocock, John J. 1

King George. Campbell, Joseph T. 12 Woodson, John W. 2 Abingdon. Class of Political Economy. Broadus, John A. 1 University. Campbell, Joseph T. 1 Abingdon.

SCHOOL OF LAW. Senior Class. Junior Class. Charlotte.

Lane, Edward H. 2 Carrington, Isaac II. 1 Fleshman, W. Z. T. 2 Louisa. Hart, John 1 2 Augusta. Lane, Edward H. 2 Fluvanna. Murry, Henry W. 1 2 Charlottesville.

DONATIONS FOR THE IRISH. We have received the following contributions for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland since our last report:
From the Committee of Hebron Church, Augusta co.,
11 bbis, Flour and 24 bushels Corn.
From James B. Tremble, Augusta co., 2 bbis. Flour
and 19 bushels Corn.
From Mclivaine, Brownley & Co., Petersburg, 6 bbis.

Flour.
From Abbott Anderson, of Caroline, 5 bushels Corn.
From Wilson C. Nicholas, of Albemarle, 5 do.
From D. J. Hartsook, Albemarle, 5 bushels Corn.
From C. F. May, Albemarle I bushel Corn.
From Mrs. Hannah Garland, J box Clothing.
From the citizens of Halifax, N. C., 220 bushels Corn.
From Goo, W. Harris, of Albemarle, through J. S. Nihols & Co., 5 bushels Corn.
From J. C. Ridgeway, of Staunton, 12 bbls. Corn and lour.

m B. F. Graham, from the citizens of Augusta, 2

bbls. Flour.
From Dr. John Hanger, Col. Geo. Baylor, and Peter Hanger, of Augusta, 3 bbls. Flour.
From Hugh McClure, of Augusta, 5 bushels Corn.
From Wm. Gilrison, of Augusta, 5 bushels Corn.
From Richard Trueman, of Augusta, 2 bushels Corn.
From the citizens of Wytheville, 19 bbls. Flour.
From the citizens of Pulaski Co., 7 bbls. Flour.
From Mrs. E. A. Bagby, King William, for Irish Baptists, 85. sts, \$5. From a centieman of Surry, by John Womble, \$5. Prom Wm. Cowherd, of Albemarle, \$10. From Rev. J. Henry Smith, and two ladies of his

From Rev. J. Henry Smith, and two ladies of his Church, \$3.

From Samuel Phillips, of Monroe co., by Rev. Mr. Chandler, \$2.50.

From Drewry Senter, on behalf of the citizens of Grayson county, \$155.74.

From a lady of King & Queen, \$2.

From Nathaniel Thompson, of Albemarie, \$5.

From the citizens of Fisherville, Augusta co., \$5.12.

From E. J. Burton, of Lynchburg, \$5.

From Rev. Geo. W. Leyburn, of Liberty, \$3.

From McDaniel & Lee, of Lynchburg, on behalf of the citizens of Marion, Smythe co., \$3.5 G.

citizens of Marion, Smythe co., \$35 G.

The Barque Bachelor, which carried out the first donations, has arrived in Ireland, and the freight was paid promptly by the British Government, and the Provisions and Clothing distributed to the destitute, which has afforded great relief. They acknowledge with much gratitude the kindness of the American people, in suving thousands from an awful death by starvation.

We shall not be able to make up another full carge in Virginia, but have made arrangements to ship by the way of New York, in the first vessel to sail from that port to Ireland.

FRY & CO.

the Richmond, Petersburg and Clover Hill Rail | Speaker, A previous Convention having nomi-

## THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA.

Wednesday Morning, July 28, 1847.

The severest rebuke of the "no-party," "anticonvention" men in the Whig ranks that we have seen any where, is that of "Orange" in the Richmond Whig. He handles them without gloves. We give a few extracts, as a specimen of the whole, and to show how these "loving Whigs" speak of one another. Though he avows his determination to attend the Whig National Convention as a delegate, (he confidently "counts his chickens before they are hatched!") and vote for General Taylor as a Whig, the writer's views are in direct conflict with the language of the Signal in direct conflict with the language of the Signal letter, and some of his blows really reach the old hero himself, who has solemnly vowed that he will not run as a candidate of the Whig, or any other party, but as a "no-party" representative : "And if General Taylor should adopt the idea that any man now lives, or ever did live, who can unite five millions of votes, differing from each other on every sort of question, and excited against each other by a long succession of fierce and vigorous contests, then does any other man in the United States concur in that opinion? Such an opinion would imply great distrust of both the honesty and intelligence of the whole people. Young officers and soldiers, who return from camp, with all the military enthusiasm which men and boys may feel for a victorious chieftain who has led them to victory, may and will talk of voting for General Taylor without any sort of re-

trol the vote of one State out of thirty. And this sort of enthusiasm is not going to have any material effect on the millions of thinking and reflecting voters of the Republic. "Is the whole business of political controversy and party contest a mere drama, contrived by ma-nagers for the public amusement? Is our experiment in Government a more humbug, that all its great issues—Peace or War, Currency and Finance, Commerce and Improvement, &c., &c .are to be sunk and forgotten in a sort of national Saturnalia-a rabble hurrah for a Military Chiel? "Gen. Taylor is the last man in the country to expect or to desire such a state of things. Yet it he refuse to avow himself a politician at all, he would be deliberately, and of choice, placing himself on the sole and single ground of being a mere Military Chieftain. I say, therefore, that he must and will make such avowals of his opinions as will identify him with one or the other party, or

gard to his political opinions, and they will do it; but the whole of them put together could not con-

he will be no candidate at all. "There is a great deal said just now in opposition to Conventions for the selection of candidates. I have observed a little of this matter, and so far as I have seen, it may be affirmed, as a rule without an exception, that when you see a man violently opposed to all Conventions, you see one who has been disappointed in controlling some Convention, for his own or his friend's benefit .-In my own part of the State there is not a prominent opponent of Conventions, who has not been known as a conspicuous advocate of the system, until himself disappointed. I speak of men only who have for some reasonable time been conwho have for some reasonable time been con-nected with public proceedings and party move-ments. Every sensible man knows that these Conventions are not only convenient, but indis-pensable, for the purpose of preserving the har-mony and efficiency of political parties. They are very inconvenient things for factious and in-subordinate aspirants, who insist on being lead-ers against the will of their own party—gentle-men who see in themselves analifications which men who see in themselves qualifications which the public have not perceived and cannot be made to perceive. But for the great body of a party; whose object is always to select the best and mo available men, they are not only convenient, but they are the only means which rational men can or will adopt. I say this in reference to ALL ELECTIONS, where the constituent body cannot meet en masse, and make their selection of candidates-or where a majority of the whole is not

required to make an election.
"Whether true or not, however, to the full extent of my proposition, there certainly cannot be two opinions as to the expediency of a general convention, for the selection of a caudidate for the Presidency. To talk about the election of a President without a nomination, is to talk downright and unmixed nonsense. It is a legal impossibility. The General Ticket system, now adopted

"These gentlemen, whose horror of conventions is so great, propose what? To substitute for one convention, thirty? Or do they propose to return to the old plan of congressional caucuses? or to repeal the whole of the present system (in ad-vance of the approaching election too) and adopt the old South Carolina plan, which relieves the people of all trouble in the process? "If they do not mean to adopt one or the other

of these plans, then they must have something entirely new and untried. I tell you, sirs, in plain English, that when I hear men, professing to be Whigs, object to the conventions of their own party, I look out for somersets. Such a calculation accords with all my observation which you know has been neither brief nor care-

As a pendant to the above, we quote the follow ing from the New York Mirror, one of the first papers which raised the flag of General Taylor: "He will recognise no Whig or Democratic conventions or clubs as his friends. He will con-sent to be a candidate for the Presidency, solely on the ground of being the candidate of the peop and not of a party, and since he has plainly de clared his determination, it is an insult to him either Whigs or Democrats to claim him as their candidate, or to put up his name subject to the decision of a National Convention. He will submit to nothing of the kind."

"FLAT BURGLARY."

In Mr. Botts' famous letter to [Philadelphia, the following patriotically indignant passage oc. curs, in regard to the President's misdeeds: "Is not the recital of, and reflection upon, thes high fantastic tricks enough, I ask, to pain the

patriot's mind, and make the good man's heart grow sick? And yet we are told that the only remedy is to be found in the ballot box; and that impeachment is a dead letter of the law; possibly it may be so; but it it be, and the Whig party shall adopt that creed, farewell I say to free in-stitutions; farewell to limited powers; farewell to written constitutions, for our President is a sovereign, with powers absolute and unlimited. What is left for him to do, that he may not do, with impunity?" The Republican, in defiance of the "terrible

Botts," comes out a few days after with the following paragraph, which we clipped out at the time, and meet with among our fugitive scraps: "We are inclined to think, however, that an impeachment of the Executive will take place at a tribunal which the organs of the Administra-tion will not so much relish—a fair and impartial tribunal-one which will decide the case in November, 1818, and from whose judgment there will be no appeal for sympathy or redress. Let Mr. Polk meet before the people the responsibility of his course. They are, after all, the best judges of his case, and their verdict will carry with it practical results, and a commanding influence, which can attach to the decision of no

Is not this throwing cold water on the great Impeacher's darling scheme; and does not this organ of "the Whig party" (if it now believes in such a party,) run in the teeth of Mr. Botts, by bringing up "the ballot box" as "the only reme-

the dead and present himself before the people of this confederacy for election to the Presidency would any man have the meanness to ask him whether he were a Whig or Democrat? Nay, verily; and why? Simply because no one would ubt that he possessed the mind to understand the true interests of the county, and the patriotin regard to the election of General Taylor. We are satisfied to vote for him without asking him another question as to his politics. Not because we do not love the principles of the Whig party more than we do General Taylor; but because General Taylor is a man of talent and integrity; and, therefore, the Whigs have nothing to feat Vicksburg Whig.

This is one of the many fulsome compliments from the Whig press, which, we are sure, no one will frown more coldly upon than Gen'l Taylor himself. As the Charleston Patriot, says:

We deprecate any such comparisons. With the highest opinion of the military talents, and political and private virtues of the hero of Buena Vista, we are unwilling at this time to compare him with the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Death has placed his seal upon the character of Washington, and it would be injudicious and hasty to draw a parallel between any living man, yet subject to the temptations of life and the world and the tather of his country.

INDIANA.

Dr. D. M. Dobson has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Dis-COAL .- The amount of coal transported over trict represented by Dr. J. W. Davis, the late Observing a vessel with "poison" written on it she took it and swallowed its contents. The wine, for such it had become, overpowered the lady, who fell into a sound sleep and awoke much re
the Richmond, recessing and we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and then we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and then we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and then we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and that promise must be our apolicy for this article. Cuba, by geographical powerland and we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and that promise must be our apolicy will return home to battle with those men at the perfect to sail during the month of August.

[Norfolk Bear of the Brandywine, which our promise, and that promise must be our apolicy for this article. Cuba, by geographical powerland and then we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and that promise must be our apolicy will return home to battle with those men at the proton of the Brandywine, which our promise, and that promise must be our apolicy of this article. Cuba, by geographical power and the promise and that promise must be our apolicy of the Brandywine, which our promise, and then we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and that promise must be our apolicy of this article. Cuba, by geographical power and the promise must be our apolicy of this article. Cuba, by geographical power and the promise must be our apolicy of the Brandywine, which our promise, and then we of service will soon have expired, and then we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and then we of service will soon have expired, and then we of service will soon have expired, and then we of service will soon have expired, and then we of service will soon have expired, and then we of service will soon have expired, and then we of service will soon have expired to the Brandywine, which our promise and the promise must be our apolicy of the Brandywine, which our promise and the promise must be our apolicy of the Brandywine and the promise must be our apolicy of the

ccedings. Harmony is now fally restored, and | States-it may, and must be ours. The moment Messrs. Carr and Davis have honorably come forward to sustain the nomination of Dr. Dob-son, who will be allocated by a large majority. son, who will be elected by a large majority.—

Such magnanimous self-sacrifices, of which we will offer the Spanish government one hundred have the example of Col. Baptist in our State millions of dollars, Cuba is ours, and that, with

appointed John R. Jones as the delegate to give upon, and which Spain is ready to accept. This the vote of the sixth Congressional District of Indiana in the next Democratic National Conven-THE LATE CAPT, STEVENS T. MASON.

When a good and brave man falls in the cause

THOMSON MASON. Captain Mason was born at Selma, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 22d of January, 1818 .-He was the only child of the late and much lamented Armistead T. Mason, and was very little mented Armistead T. Mason, and was very little surface of the country and climate are unmore than one year old when that great man fell rivalled, and in less than five years its revein a duel. After the death of his father, the sole care and education of young Mason devolved money asked by Spain. Cuba must be ours: on his widowed mother, who faithfully discharged that difficult and delicate trust, and instilled ined that difficult and delicate trust, and instilled in-to his youthful mind those high and ennobling States, containing 43,500 square miles of the most principles of honor, morality and integrity, which | fertile soil under the sun. To us it is indispensashone so conspicuously in all the actions of his after life. Gifted by nature with a strong and vigorous intellect, Capt. Mason was destined to occupy no ordinary station in any of the pursuits Gult of Mexico. Give us Cuba, and our possessions are complete. Spain is ready to sell, the of life which he might have selected. Regarding the law as the high road to fame, he adopted it as his profession; but being prevented, by an here- thing be done; we pledge ourselves that the hunditary weakness of the eyes, from giving it that dred millions will be forthcoming to meet the ofapplication which was necessary to insure eminence and arrive at distinction, he soon abandoned the study, and devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. It was at this time, too, that he took an active and zealous part in the po litics of the day, and even established, at his individual expense, a Democratic press, in the an ardent and unwavering advocate of the great principles of Democracy, and fearless in expressing his opinion on all the prominent political questions of the country, yet no one possessed in a

majority of the citizens of Loudoun. youngest daughter of Murray Forbes, Esq., of mysterious though wise Providence had ordained | an offensive. that this happiness should be of short durationand in the brief period of six months from his marriage he was called on to mourn the death of his lovely and beloved wife. Though no one ever felt more deeply and acutely such a loss, yet he bore it with his usual and becoming fortitude.

political opponents, who constituted a very large

About this time, having become involved in serious pecuniary embarrassments, both on his own and others' account, he was obliged | in to dispose of his splendid estate, and was thus reduced from wealth and affluence to comparative poverty. Yet, in these trying situations, through all the fiery ordeals which he had to pass, Captain Mason remained the same, and his honor and his integrity, so far from being impeached, were above suspicion. Malignity itself could fix no stain on his character, and was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge its brightness and purity. In the Spring of '45, through the interference of friends, without his own application, he received the appointment of military for the space of one year. The bill for raising a regiment d mounted riflemen having, about this time, passed Congress, he procured from the President o the United States the appointment of Captainin that newly raised regiment. Immediately or receiving his commission, he applied himsel energetically to recruiting his company, and vas the first Captain in that whole regiment who reported his company ready for service. Instead of Oregon, which was the original destination of the mounted riflemen, he was ordered to join the army in Mexico, where he arrived soon after the battle of Monterey. He remained win General Taylor until the bombardment of Vira Cruz was determined on by the Administration, when, together with most of the regular arny, he was ordered to join Major General Scott. His first engagement was before Vera Cruz where a skirmish took place between the rifles and a body of Mexican lancers, in which the Mexicans, though far superior in numbers, were repulsed with considerable loss. His cool courage and daring intrepidity on this occasion won for him the admiration of his commanding officer. His next engagement was in the hard-fought and warmly contested fight of Cerro Gordo, where, while gallantly leading on his men, his left leg was carried off by a cannon ball, and he was obliged to be borne from the scene of action. The conduct of Captain Mason on this occasion came under the immediate observation of Colonel Harney, and his noble bearing and daring intrepidity on the battlefield. received the particular notice of that officer in his official report. For some weeks after he received his wound, the friends of Captain Mason indulged the hope, that it would not prove fatal, and, indeed, until a few days previous to his death there was every prospect of a speedy recovery but, in consequence of absorption of matter by the lungs, his case assumed a more dangerous aspect, and justly excited the fears and apprehensions of his friends for the worst. When apprised of his situation, the same tranquility and fortitude which had characterized him through life, attended him in his trying hour. He spoke with composure of his approaching end, and after having made a disposition of some articles to his particular friends, he met the King of Terrors with calmness and resignation. Thus died, on the 15th of May, 1847, this high toned, chivalric and brave officer, at the early age of 29-not until, however, he had established a character for courage, honor and integrity and had endeared himself to a large number of admiring and devoted friends .-The public and unfeigned manifestation of feeling and sympathy, and their unanimous vote of a sword to him, so soon as they heard of his mis- beauty clothed in purple and fine linen. fortune at the battle of Cerro Gordo, proved much more forcibly than words can express the high estimation in which he was held by the citizens of his native county. And, subsequently, when his death was made known, the universal regret which pervaded the community in which he had lived, and the prompt and active measures taken to bring to the land of his birth his remains, show that he will long live enshrined in their memories, and his name will ever be associated with what is good, brave and honorable. It is designed, we learn, as soon as practicable, to bring his remains to his native county and have them interred in the cemetery of the Episcopal Church at Leesburg, in the same vault and by the side of

his beloved wife and distinguished lather. A LEETLE TOO FAST! The N. Y. Sun contains the following remarkable article. The editor, it will be seen, is in favor of bringing the rich Island of Cuba under our flag at once. He is premature, it strikes us, in

regarding the Mexican question as settled, and had better wait, until that affair is despatched. before entering upon a new enterprise. We publish the article on account of its description of Cuba, and the extraordinary facts which came to the personal knowledge of the editor:

CURA UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES. -When in Havana last winter, we had a consultation with a meeting of the most influential and wealthy men of that city upon the union of Cuba to the United States, and promised to lay he matter before the people of this country as soon as the Mexican question has been disposed of. Mexico, to all intents and purposes, is now in our possession. All parties in the United States, and even foreign nations, look upon that question as settled, so far as conquest and occupa-

and of Governor Martin in Alabama, give strength and confidence to the Republican party.

We also observe that the same Convention has We also observe that the same Convention has ment will only make the offer for them to act is no vision but a fixed fact, of which we have seen, and now hold the most undoubted proofs. The possession of Cuba will complete our chain of territory, and give us the North American Continent. It is the garden of the world, the key to the Gulf, and the richest spot of its size on the face of the earth. From Florida point to its north eastern posterity as bright examples to excite the emulation and admiration of future generations. To ing 25,000 soldiers, expending at least a million this end, and as a model worthy of imitation, we are upon diffications, and paying another million in salarises to civil and military officers—in fact her total revenue to Spain is over ten millions, which will double the moment it comes under the United States. Cuba produces the best sugar, coffee, tobacco, and tropical fruits in the world. It has gold and silver, and the richest copper mines known. Its harbors, the Gulfand coast of Mexico. It is larger than ble. We want its harbors for our ships to touch at to and from Mexico, for the accommodation of American and English transatlantic steamers-for its products and trade, and as the grand key to the Cubans are waiting for us to make the purchase, and to come at once into the Union quest ever made by the United States.

WHIG vs. WHIG. [From J. M. Botts' Letter to Philadelphia.] We have a war made without the knowledge or sanction of the people, the responsibility for which no one will assume, and every one is anxious to shift from his own shoulders to those of strongest and most uncompromising Federal dis- his neighbor; a war, the conception of which, is trict in the State of Virginia. Although he was an ardent and unwavering advocate of the great clerated and reconciled by the unexampled success that has attended our arms, the object of which is left to fancy and speculation, and the end of which no man can foresee; a war instigated and provoked from a meretricious lust of conhigher degree the respect and confidence of his quest, and acquisition of our neighbor's goods, by men spoiled and besouled with place and power, that nature never designed them to fill or wield.

Ascertain the true boundary line of "the beau-In February, 1843, he led to the hymenial al- tiful but most unfortunate Texas," withdraw our tar the lovely and interesting Sallie J. Forbes, troops to that line, and defend it if assailed, (which would never be attempted,) and thus bring the war at once to a speedy and honorable termina-Falmouth; and by this happy union the cup of tion. Surely, neither the honor of the nation, nor his earthly bliss was completely filled. But a the glory of our arms, calls for the prosecution of

[From Col. Doniphan's Speech at St. Louis.] Fellow-citizens, I wish that the same patriotic feeling had existed in the councils of this nation, I wish that Mexico could have seen the same unanimity in our people, in the prosecution of this war, that they have seen in our forces in the field. Fellow-citizens, the speeches which are made in opposition to this war are said to ema nate from the peace party-but I say they are made by those who are postponing the peace elevant-

THE WILMOT PROVISO AND COLO-NEL BENTON. Messrs, Editors : Your semi-weekly paper of 22d June contains long extracts from a speech of Colonel Benton of Missouri, recently delivered at Jefferson city. The readers of the Enquirer will regret that the speech in full, with some voucher for its authenticity, is not laid before them. The topics touched upon, of "continental American" interest-Colonel Benton being the speaker—will excite a lively curiosity to see every thing he has said, particularly when it is ascertained that, contrary to his wont, he is defining his by the States, makes one of two things unavoidable—a general meeting of all the voters of each State, in person or by their representatives, for the making out an Electoral Ticket, to be voted with the hope of drawing public attention to this great subject, than with any intention of splintering a lance against the great Missourian.

The Colonel says: "A new playery question thas sprung up; one which discarding the old a favor on those wishing to become purchapagandism in its most unqualified form, and to the It is a test which our Northern triends-all the citizens of the North who are willing to things remain as they are-cannot stand. Those citizens have done well; they have greatly quiet-

ed and softened down the abolition agitation; they have helped us [us, indeed!] through the Texas annexation, although that question was pushed at them by the Tyler cabinet in a way to revolt them, purely and simply as a slavery ex-tension question, to give the Slave States mastery over the Free ones; they have just assisted in admitting Florida into the Union, without a struggle and without the agitation of a Missouri que tion; and they are now assisting with men and money to carry to successful conclusion the Mexican war, although taunted with questions as re

gratuitous and premature." Now, sirs, it, as I believe, you told us truly that Mr. Botts is unsafe on the Wilmot Proviso, what say you to Col. Benton? God only read the heart, and we cannot know what motive He sees for this wilful blindness to, or perversion of truth. Is there in the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun in the U. S. Senate, or in thos passed by the Legislature of Virginia, or in Mr. Seddon's speech on this subject, one drop of the spirit of propagandism? On the contrary, were not the circumstances (which Mr. Benton whelly misrepresents) such as to show clearly that they were designed solely to repel the propagandist, who pose,) declaring in effect that the citizens of the slave States are not entitled to equal rights with those of the free; and that in any territory thereafter acquired they should not enjoy such rights? Did not Mr. Seddon (I use his name because i comes first to mind) spring indignantly to his feet because he felt that a blow had been aimed at him? And, yet, Col. Benton coolly tells the people of Missouri that "our Northern friends" have "greatly quieted and softened down the abolition agitation," and that the warm anti-Wilmot men are propagandists. Growing still more gross in sstatements, he next tells his people that the Tyler cabinet pushed annexation at these Northern friends, purely as a sectional question, to give the slave States mastery over the free ones!" Childlike simplicity! The Tyler cabinet asked the North to furnish a stick, explaining that the use to be made of it was to break the said North's head! Not a line was ever penned by that calinet which did not, whilst urging annexation as essential to the South, demonstrate its high importance to the North. All the Southern press took that ground. Look to the files o the Enquirer, and see with what vigor the mea sure was sustained, as calculated still further promote the manufactures and commerce which have given to the North her power, and queenly as the question assumed a sectional cast we were forced into that position by the wicked schemes and arguments of those who are now proclaimed by Col. Benton to be famously fine fellows; be cause they did not raise a Missouri question on the admission of Florida, and because they have gotten up another Hartford Convention about the Mexican war, notwithstanding their inability, so far, to secure more than their share of "the spoils"-all of which they endeavored to snatch

There are other opinions and views expressed by the Colonel, besides those thus briefly alluded to, that are equally unintelligible, save on one hypothesis—that he wishes "our friends" to regard him as a "Southern man with Northern feelings." He tells us, for instance, notwithstanding much talk about the impolicy of introducing lines, that the presentation of the next Presiden tial candidate of the party does belong to a par-

Louisa. 30th June, 1847.

Officer Timberlake, of Fredericksburg, brought to this city, yesterday, in the cars, John Williamson, the kidnapper, whose arrest we mentioned in our paper of vesterday. STINGING REBUKE .- A correspondent of

the Steubenville (Ohio) Union, writting from Buena Vista, holds the following language: "It grieves us to the heart to see so many of the American Press giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, but it gratifies us to see that they do not be-

long to the Democracy.
"I tell you, it stirs the blood of those who have sacrificed every comfort, endured every hardship, and are now in the field of battle for their country's honor and to see its citizens justified, when the publications of their fellow-citizens denounce them as banditti in the worst sense of the term, and deny that the war is either justified by the laws of God or man-they are of the Tories of old; a tion are concerned, and we now hasten to fulfil second edition of the Blue Light Feds. Our term

For the Enquirer. "ANECDOTE."

Ten years ago, the 27th of this month, I was

engaged in a set of experiments with (hydrocyanic acid) Prussic acid—mostly on dogs and cats, and sometimes insects and worms—with a view mostly to the converting it into use as an article of the materia medica, as an anthalmintic and an expectorant. The preparation I used was very pure, having been presented to me by a young medicus, recently from Paris. At this time, I had charge of the bringing up of four youths, one of whom was engaged in the study of medicine.—I had also in care their property, which consisted of a large body of land and many negroes. I was unwilling that the family mansion should be rented out, and made arrangements with a faometimes insects and worms-with a view mostbe rented out, and made arrangements with a family to reside in the house for its preservation, and to take care of the yard and garden. There was attached to this farm a very good orchard, and it had many June apple trees in it. The boys wanted some apples, and I directed them to get as many as they desired. On my return from visiting a patient in the lower part of York county, the day being very warm and the ride fatigue-ing, I reached home not in a very pleasant humor; and immediately on my arrival the boys came with complaints to me, that Mr. C. had forbade them going into the orchard or taking any apples. It was then late in the evening. I was much excited at this procedure, and told them to get ready their baskets early in the morning, and I would go down with them, and they should take as many apples as they wanted, if it was all in the orchard. They did as I directed; and on my arrival at the mansion, I called on Mr. C., who had a friend with him. I remonstrated with him on his course, and reminded him that he was on-ly a tenant by my favor, and that he neither rented the house nor orchard. He became very insulting, and being a very large man, with the halt of a rail in his hand, and his friend close at his side, I began to think I should certainly get whipped. He told me in positive terms, if I myself or the boys went in the orchard for apples, he would whip the many head words passed between ped. He told me in positive terms, if I mysel, ped. He told me in positive terms, if I mysel, ped. He told me in positive terms, if I mysel, ped. He told me in positive terms, if I mysel, ped. He told me in the boys went in the orchard for apples, he would whip us. Many hard words passed between us, and he appeared determined to execute his purpose. As he approached me, his friend interposed and observed there should be no fighting.—
This made him a great deal more violent, and he told made and the torgoing statement ing to law, made cath that the foregoing statement ing to law, made cath that the foregoing statement instand true, to the best of his knowledge and belie.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of July, 187. settling the matter, without either giving up my intentions or fighting. I concluded I would be whipped before I would give up in so just a cause. I, however, very well knew that I should make a bad "out of it;" and if I could cope with one, (which I very much doubted,) the friend and brother together would assuredly whip me. Thus situated, I resorted to the following stratagem. and the reader will see by the sequel how well it effected my ends:—I walked boldly up to the enraged man, drew from my side pocket a phial of Prussic acid, as I supposed, and desired—nay, urged—that he should be let go, veciferating, "Let him come! I have something that will fix him; for if I can get one drop in his eye, he will be a dead man"—and closing the sentence by ch-serving, that I would get it on him any how.— With this remark, be broke away from his friend and ran off most violently; and in his panic, in jumping over the fence, he broke the two top rails. The boys and myself went into the orchard, fill ed our baskets and went home. The next day sent down a servant and got a full supply; and the third day he sent to me to know it he migh have some apples. To his request I acceded, and we became friendly neighbors.

I have given this anecdote precisely as it oc-curred, because I have heard some improper versions of it; and as the parties are all now living will be established by them all. The phial had in my side pocket at the time proved to be essence of mint! The dread of the Prussic acid had been far-spread, inasmuch as very many neighbors had seen the experiments on dogs, cats worms, grasshoppers and locusts. June 22d, 1847.

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE GO VERNMENT" OF THE U. STATES. Under this caption (says the Union) the las

Boston Post publishes an article, including a letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury, which we give below. On inquiry, we learn that the proposed sale will embrace lands in nearly every State in the Union, including large tracts in Texas. Most of these lands are wild. Still there will be valuable farms and city lots, some with and others without buildings, included in the sale. Some of the Southern and Western lands are said to be of the very best quality Schedules of these lands are expected to be completed in about two weeks, and will appear in the papers of this city. The lands in each State will be advertised in one or more local papers, s as to allow the greatest possible opportunities for bids. The biddings will probably close by the middle of September or first of October. When probably uth. I allude, of course, to the Wilmot Pro-o business, and have taken up the pen rather the interest of the United States will be prepared the interest of the United States will be prepared executed, and acknowledged by the Solicitor, and forwarded to the purchaser free of expense. Pa-pers in the vicinity of lands obtained by the Go-vernment in the collection of its debts, will confer sers, by giving publicity to these tacts. vantage to the Government, in converting these lands into money, and to the country, in their passing into the hands of actual owners and occupants, seems too clear to need elucidation. This movement of the Solicitor cannot fail of receiving the commendation of all.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Eagle.]

The following is an extract from the speech of the Mayor of Lowell, addressed to the President of the United States. Lowell is the head-quarters of American manufactures. "Mr. President, I have the honor to introduce

vou to, and again welcome you among a happy, contended, and prosperous population, who will give you that frank and cordial reception which s due to your exalted position as an eminent citizen of a sister State, and as the President of We could fill columns with such evidences, all

proving universal prosperity. Wherever the President, during his tour, stopped sufficiently ong to be congratulated by the citizens, addresses of similar character were universally made,-Not a single branch of industry was excepted .--In manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial districts, almost the same expressions were made regarding the astonishing and unprecedented well-being and happiness of the people. The iron, woollen, and cotton manufacturing districts are busily employed, and the different establishments declaring large dividends. And yet these were the branches which were to be particularly presented himself in the H. of Representatives in affected by the tariff of 1846. The Daily Comthe form of a resolution, passed by our Northern | mercial Journal of Pittsburg (whig) has recently given full accounts of business done in numbers of the iron establishments of that city, showing an uncommon state of activity and prosperity.

The Evening Post informs us that the revenue received in the port of New York alone for the present year, will be upwards of a million of dol-

present year, will be upwards of a million of dollars more than that of the last year.

The reedit of the national government, notwithstanding the immense drain upon the treasury vaused by the Mexican war, was never better.

The Journal of Commerce states that the United is tailed to be found to be found to be a state of a state of the state of the states loan of \$18,000,000 was taken 10th April. 1847, at about † per cent. premium. This premium has since advanced, according to the daily reports in the papers, to 7? per cent; so that at this rate the exchange brokers will gain \$1,200.000 by this operation. Compare this with the tact, that but recently, under a Whig administration, a small United States loan was hawked all over Europe without obtaining a dollar, American capitalists kept aloof from it, and foreign it.

In Newark we hear not a word of complaint. The numerous manufacturing establishments appear busily employed, and we understand that those of Paterson are equally so. The best feature in all this favorable state of affairs is its healthiness, its stability. Speculation cannot be named in connection with it, and every business firm is using its whole capital in its legitimate business. None is invested in shadowy cities, water lots and moonshine emporitums.

If the administration is not the cause of this beautiful state of things, as the Whig press asserts, it has not certainly prevented it. If the measures of the Democratic party, such as the tariff of 1816, the independent treasury, and others, have not assisted in p-doucing this universal prosperity, they undoubtedly have not checked it. But how measures of such importance to the business of all, especially our manufacturing and commercial classes, can exist without exercising any influence either for good or for evil, we cannot imagine. Before they became law, every Whig press and Whig orator prophesic that they have not done so, is apparent to all. They lars more than that of the last year.

press and Whig orator prophesied that they would produce wide spread bankruptcy and ruin. That hey have not done so, is apparent to all. a party organization, founded upon geographical either, then, have been productive of good, and the administration and Democratic party should receive all the praise; or they have been inert and seless, and the Whig prophecies shamefully false.

Congressional Elections are yet to be held in the following States, viz: Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, and Iowa, on the first Monday in August; in North Carolina and Tennessee on the Thursday following; in Maryland, October 6th; and in Mississippi and Louisiana, Monday, No-vember 1st. The election in those States will complete the members to the next Congress. [Raleigh N. C. Register.

NAVAL .- Atter the U. S. Frigate Raritan dropped down to the bite of Craney Island on the 24th inst., her crew was immediately transferred o the Vandalia, which had preceded her to that anchorage. We are happy to say, that since the sick were sent to the U.S. Naval Hospital, there has been no sickness on board. We understand that orders were received here

on Saturday for the immediate equipment of the frigate Brandywine, desfined for the coast of Brazil, as the flag ship of Com. Storer. Such portion of the crews of the Raritan and of the portion of the crews of the marian and are to Potomac, as have further time to serve, are to be transferred to the Brandywine, which is ex-[Norfolk Beacon, July 21

STATE OF THE NORTH WESTERN BANK VIRGINIA, including Branches at Wellsburg and Bills discounted :

Prom. notes, \$628,776 53 Foreign bills, 356,207 14 Bonds, 55,354 45 Ohio county, 30,000 00 \$1,070,009 19 \$1,610,010 N. W. Bank of Va. 36,160 co 1,728 50 N. W. Bank of Va., Fire and Mar. Ins. Co., Wheeling & Belmi. Bridge Company, Virginia 6 per cent., Scrip State Bank Illinois, Real Estate, Banking Houses, Suspense account, 565 51,03 101,750 Suspense account, Due by other Banks, Specie—silver and gold, Bank notes incorporated by 20,259 00 14,572 this State.

Bank notes incorporated by other States, In transiti between Mo-ther Bank and Branches, \$1,940,943 30 \$1,509,59 \$740,600 00 \$740,000 Due to other Banks,
Treas. Com of Va.,
Dividend No. 48,
Depositors,

ther Bank and Branches. 200 (0) \$1,910,913 30,\$1,529,691 THOS. SWEENEY,
Z. JACOB,
DANIEL STEENEOD
ROBERT BANE,
THOS. JOHNSTON,
E. POLLOCK,
GEO. W. THOMPSON

Attest.

GENERAL STATE OF THE BANK OF VIRGIN AND BRANCHES, on the 1st day of July, 1867, 5 pared with 1st of July, 1546;

July 1, 1846. July 1, 18, \$4,448,000 46 \$4,476.00 200,524 20 18,179 153,140 00 153,140 30,223 50 7.72 750,725 06 \$47,59 Real Estate, Stocks, Sterling bills, 307,543 57 599,569 505 93 41,956 \$5,897,395 79 \$6,190,111 Capital Stock, Profit and loss, Profits at offices since lif \$2,550,870 00 \$9,550,87 165,647 09 210,49 June, (less expenses,) Circulation, Due to other Banks, 8,967 53 9 68 2,002,901 45 2,191,55 215 207 10 20 20 915,207 10 102.78 953,772 55 1,006,14

\$5,597,395 72 \$6,199,11

\$51,521

of Pannd 2's

Deduct cut notes, and notes on hand of Amount to the credit of profit and loss, From which deduct dividend of 31 pr. ct

Leaving a surplus fund of

Of the outstanding debt, there is estima ted as bad, And as doubtful,

mount of Exchange furnished by the Bank in checks on other States, for the quarter ending 1st July, 1847, mount that has accused for premiums Do. do. in the State, on hand,

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Bank of ginus, do hereby certify that the foregoing statemer ribbis a true condition of the said Bank on the fir-of July, 1847, to the best of our knowledge and b

Secret or Vincista-City of Richmond - sec This day, Samuel Marx, Cashier of the Baul ginia, personally appeared before me, an Ala said city, and made oath, that the foregoing-exhibits the true condition of the Bark of Vir it existed on the let instant, to the best of his ledge and helief.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules had the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior C Law and Chancery for the county of Notice Priday, the 11th day of June, 1847:
Edward Dillon and Mary Dillon, Plant

Friday, the 11th day of June, 1847:

Edward Dillon and Mary Dillon, deceased, B. Knight and Edward T. Jeffress, Executors of Dillon, deceased, Benj. Mann and Louisa M. his formerly Dillon, Sarah C. Dillon and Wm. H. Infant children of Edward Dillon, Adeline B. C. B. Henry T. Dillon, George B. McKay and Sally heistormerly Dillon, Bobert Pollard and Lucy A his formerly Dillon, Robert French and Jiarrha A hisformerly Dillon, Robert French and Jiarrha A hisformerly Dillon, Robert French and Jarrha A hisformerly Dillon, Thomas R. and Jane Dillon, echildren of Henry Dillon, and John, Sally, Billy Jennings Rather, children of Fanny Rather, for Dillon, and Folly McCauly, formerly Rather, she of John Dillon, deceased, (names unknown.) loth John Janes Dillon, James Webber and Nancy hisformerly Dillon, Berry Foster and Frances hisformerly Dillon, Rowland Anderson and Maywife, formerly Dillon, Anderson and Maywife, formerly Dillon, Anderson and John and Polly McCauly, children of Fanny R formerly Dillon, and heirs of John Dillon, (name known.) and Janes Webber and Nancy his wife formerly Dillon, and heirs of John Dillon, (name known.) and Janes Webber and Nancy his wife formerly Dillon, and John and John John James Dillon having entered their appearance and given see according to the act of Assembly and the ruless Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence they are not inhibitants of this Coumonewealth, dered, that the said defendants do appear here first day of the next October term, and answer they are not inhibitants of this Coumonewealth, dered, that the said defendants do appear here first day of the next October term, and answer they are not inhibitants of this Coumonewealth, dered, that the said defendants do appear here first day of the own months six secessively, and p at the front door of the Court house of this centry.

A Copy. Teste.

June 15—cw@n C. W. FITZGERALD, b

June 15-cw2m C. W. FITZGERALD, D. N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- Zachary Lewis

against
William Backhouse's committee and others.

The parties interested in the foregoing hereby notified that I have appointed the August next, if fair, if not, the next fair to attend at my office, at King William between the hours of 10 o'clock in the fa

o'clock in the afternoon of the same the accounts as therein directed, at who place they are required to attend with the pers, and other testimony necessary to ena pere, and other testimony necessary to enable mery into effect the said decree.

July 16—cw8w THOMAS DARNEY. IN CHANCERY—Vinorsta:—At rules holder Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court and Chancery, for the county of Accomack, 12th day of June, 1847: Thomas Hickman, B. S. and John E. Wise.

Thomas Hickman, B. S. and John E. Wise, against Ann C. Taylor, Littleton A. Hinman, Levih Colmer C. Hinman, Colmer C. Hinman, and have tered his appearance and given security accept the act of assembly and the rules of this Cert is appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is order the said Colmer C. Hinman do appear here that day of the next October term of the said Coranswer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a Coranswer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a Coranswer the thin some newspaper lished in the city of Richmond, for two months sively, and posted at the front door of the Cours of this county.

of this county.

A true Copy. Teste, J. J. AH.WORT Deputy for Thomas R. Joynes, C.S.

June 25—w8w

TTOOP POLES, wanted at the Per CHARLES S. MORO